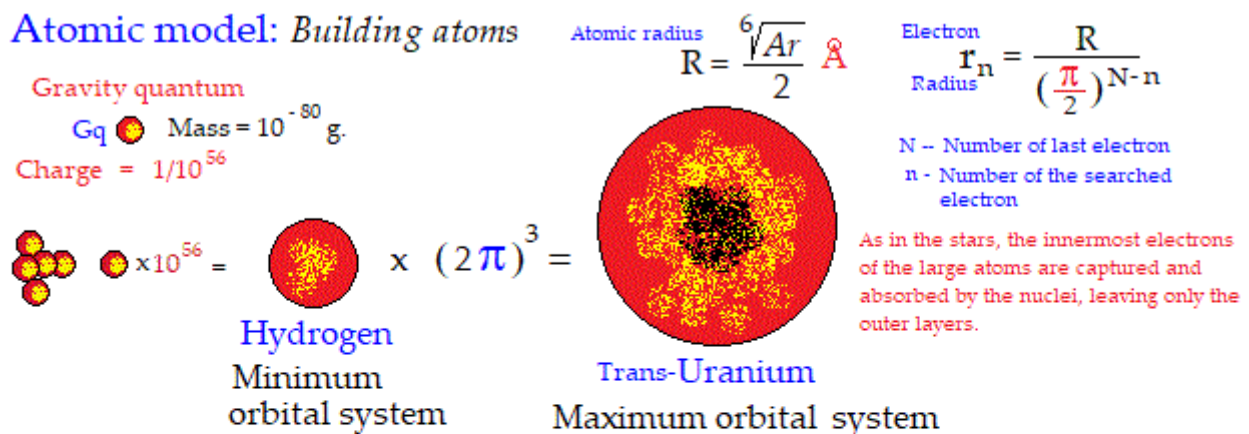


Summary of atomic model

Of ferman: Fernando Mancebo Rodriguez atomic model 1992

Atomic model: Building atoms



First property: The nuclear masses and charges join, add up and form a single bigger mass and a single bigger charge.

Second property: The masses and charges act through the fields they create around them.

Gravitational fields; and electromagnetic fields that create successive positive orbits according to their potential.

Each orbit acts as a positive charge that attract and situate an orbital on it.

ferman

Following the main bases of this atomic model we would have:

- 1.- Atom and particles are composed of quanta of matter (sub-atoms) that carry implicit quanta of gravity Gp.
- 2.- Quanta of matter carry also implicit quanta of positive charges.
- 3.- The gravity of any quantum of matter makes that these quanta tend to unite and join together to form accumulations of matter and particles each time bigger.
- 4.- When uniting matter quanta not alone this accumulation of matter form a unique material particle, but also its gravity quanta form a unique gravity particle, and in the same way, the accumulation of the implicit charges form a unique positive charge.
- 5.- Gravity and electromagnetic (charges) act as fields of forces around the nuclei.
 As we see later, electromagnetic positive charges will be development and situated in orbits around the nuclei.
 For this reason, inside the nuclei the accumulations of particles do not produce rejection among them. (* this way, gluons, strong force, etc., are not necessary in the nuclei)
- 6.- Strong force is gravity, and it is so strong in the atomic nuclei because nuclei are the source of gravity's birth.
 Contrary, the action of electromagnetic forces and charges are executed by magnetic fields and their orbits, but not directly at atomic nuclei.
- This way, when we say "the electromagnetic forces are very much strong than de gravity ones", we are referring to the level of orbits, far from the nuclei, but not at the nuclear level.
 In the nuclei, who order and have power are the gravity forces.
- 7.- With successive accumulations, quanta of matter go uniting till get great concentration of matter and energy enough to form an orbital system, this case a hydrogen atom.
- 8.- When it is gotten great accumulation of matter in the nuclei, and they rotate, the electromagnetic forces around get the sufficient power to create an positive orbit and to locate and make rotate on it an orbital or electron (negative charge) .
 In this case, an atom of hydrogen is built.

9.- The authentic orbital systems or atoms (starting for hydrogen) acquire important properties, as can be: They control and monitor their vital space, and the amount of energy that exists within their space, in such a way that they do not allow other atoms to break into their space, while regulating their total energy, expelling surplus energy if it is too, or acquiring energy if they have not enough.

That is, atoms are orbital systems in balance of charges and total energy contained, with the ability to self-regulate in energy and charges.

10.- Starting from smaller atoms as it is hydrogen, atoms can be bigger in dimension with more matter in their nuclei; bigger gravity fields; and bigger electromagnetic fields with more orbits in these electromagnetic fields.

When atoms goes being bigger than hydrogen, they follow having a unique nuclear particle, with an unique electromagnetic fields around the nucleus, now well, now this unique electromagnetic field is so powerful that in its rotation can create several orbits, which allow to place more orbital ones and better watch of its vital space.

That is, the positive electromagnetic charges are distributed inside the electromagnetic fields around the nuclei, but not inside the nuclei.

That is why electrons come and go from orbits, not from nuclei.

11.- No well, atoms can't go growing indefinitely.

When atoms go growing, at the same time and for reason of gravity, they go also being compressed with increasing and imbalance of density of contained energy.

In these circumstances, the pressure of energy in the nuclei makes them to be unstable, with emission of matter (radioactive particles) till end up make explosion into minor particles and atoms.

The level of magnitude it is about $\times (2\pi)^3$ of the hydrogen atom.

Question that seems to say us that the number π is very important in Cosmology also.

To more information, see my atomic model.